

**Money-Saving Extraordinary.**

have been married, says a correspondent, twenty-two years. The first four years before I was married I was farming with 250 acres, in the Bluegrass region, Ky. I handled cattle, goats, sheep and horses—principally the first named—and lived, I thought, economically, spent none of my money on tobacco in any way; never betting or dissipating in any way, and at the end of four years I had made little or no clear money. I then married a young lady eighteen years of age, who had never done any housework or work of any kind, except making a portion of her own clothes.

she had ever made a shirt, drawers, slacks, waistcoat, or even sewed a stitch in a coat, and yet before he had been married a year, she had made me every one of the articles of clothing named, and knit numbers of pairs of socks for me—yes, and mended divers articles for me, not excepting an old hat or two. She had also made butter, sold eggs, chickens and other fowl, and vegetables, to the amount of \$600 in cash, at the end of that year—whereas, during the four years that I was single, I had never sold five cents' worth—besides making me purely happy and contented with and at my home.

and so far as making of money, she has made money clear of expenses every year since we have been married, everything that we have undertaken on the farm, and she has made from \$500 to \$500 every year, except one during the time, selling butter, eggs, and marketing of different kinds. My yearly expenses for fine clothing, before I was married, were more than my yearly expenses were after I was married, combined with the expenses of my wife and children—and her farm has increased from 250 to 650 acres; and I believe that if I had not married it would have increased but

...le, if any, and I have never been  
sent from home six nights, when my  
wife was at our home, since we were  
married, and her cheeks like as sweet-  
to me as they did the morning after  
was married.

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Men and Women Out of Employment in  
New York.

The New World publishes a careful-  
prepared statement, showing that  
thirty thousand men and women in that  
city are now out of work, and calls there-  
upon the attention of Congress (which  
votes so much of its attention to

the registration) to the starting fact. The first of these is the fact that the Fifty thousand persons in New York, who live by the labor of their hands, are not employed, is a more truthful statement of our financial condition than the columns of deftly arranged figures released to the national press. Look at the same of these facts: Of the 28,000 persons employed in the jewelry business, 40 per cent. are out of employment; the wages have been reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50 a day, and only one half of the journeymen can find employment; of hatmakers, there are 600 out of employment, and there is a 50 per cent. cut in their wages; and in the clothing trade, the wages have been cut 25 per cent. and the workmen are

the 2000, 2001 and 2002, the number of un-  
employed, the quantity of work for them is 30 per cent. of the quantity that assigned them at this last year. Their wages have been reduced by 33 1/2 per cent; the ironworkers say that their business has not improved, in twenty years, so dull as it is now; at least 1,000 shipwrights are unemployed, and from one end of Eastern Oregon to the other, but five vessels are building, of which two are steamships, and three are sailing vessels. I am sailing west; and, to close this sad list, it is estimated that 3,000 servant girls are seeking places, but find none.

**Beautifully Expressed.**

The Memphis Avalanche thus closes its editorial upon the character, intelligence, courage, and patriotism of the soldiers who composed the Southern army:

"Surely no army ever had in it such soldiers as were those of our Southern army. The pulpit sent its ministers of peace and good. The bar sent its lawyers in troops. The press sent out its editors, publishers and printers. The college sent out its professors and students by the hundreds. The moral, political and religious officers of the country sent out their sons and daughters."

The hee of the Southern soldier, who has been equalled in the annals of war, may be so powerful as to compel the Southern people to forget their virtue or ignorance. The hee of the Northern soldier, who has never crush out the feeling of devotion to the memory of our general, is dead. The military salute may prevent our following the exhumed dead to their last resting place, but we cannot be prevented from embalming them in our memory, enshrining them in our hearts. As long as earth bears sorrow, as long as the sea rolls a wave, as long as the sun and moon shine, as long as will heart and memory cling to those who fell in the last campaign: The

A new method of steam propulsion spoken of as applied to steamboats, a number of paddles arranged on each side, and in a manner similar to the manner in which an Indian uses a paddle in propelling a canoe. Other features in its favor are that the machinery is very little, takes up but little space, and needs no large wheelhouse, the paddle when in motion rising far above the deck. The inventor, Mr. D. B. Macmillan of Menomonee,

On Friday night the bridge at Rush Lake, on the Mississippi Valley Railroad, between St. Joseph and Winona, was fired by an incendiary, and the timbers were entirely consumed. The train was precipitated into the lake, and fortunately no lives were lost.

There are now 350 patients in the Dumb Asylum at Fulton. The Dumb Asylum has received 50 patients since the commencement of the year.